

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPLICANT(s): KOSKI ET AL.

SERIAL NO.: 09/019,614

ART UNIT: 2644

Technology Center 2600

FILING DATE: FEBRUARY 6, 1998

EXAMINER: GRIER, L

TITLE: METHOD FOR SETTING AUDIO PARAMETERS IN A
DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSOR IN AN ELECTRONIC
DEVICE, AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE

ATTORNEY

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ATTENTION: BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

APPELLANTS' BRIEF
(37 C.F.R. §1.192)

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BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

This is an appeal from the final rejection of the claims in the above-identified application. A Notice of Appeal was mailed on September 8, 2004. The fees required under 37 C.F.R. §1.17 are being submitted herewith. This brief is being submitted in triplicate. The appendix of claims are attached hereto.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in the subject application is the assignee, Nokia Corporation, Helsinki, Finland.

II. RELATED APPEAL AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-13 stand rejected under 35USC102(e) based on the previously cited reference Wong, et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,881,103. Claims 1-13 are presented for consideration in this appeal and are contained in Exhibit A.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS FILED SUBSEQUENT TO FINAL REJECTION

No amendments were filed after final rejection.

V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Applicants' invention, as set forth in Claims 1 and 5, is described below with reference to figure 1. The invention provides an auxiliary device 11 for a mobile communication device 10 with information and intelligence about the audio properties of auxiliary device 11 (including auxiliary microphone 18 and speaker 17) to optimize the function of the audio paths of the mobile communication device 10 when used with the auxiliary device 11. The communication between the device 10(a mobile phone or a mobile phone card) and the auxiliary device 11 (a PC, a headset, etc.) takes place using two way communication, such as by the handshake method (described in the specification, figure 2, step 201), which utilizes the intelligence of the auxiliary device (microcontroller unit 13 in the auxiliary device 11). Thus, the quantity or quality of the audio parameters is not limited, and since both of the primary device, such as mobile phone 10, and the auxiliary device, such as are intelligent, it is feasible that it is variable.

VI. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. The first and only issue presented for review is the propriety of the Examiner's rejection of the claim 1-13 under 35 USC 102(e) based on the cited reference, Wong, et al, US Patent No. 5,881,103. The rejection is contained in the Office Action mailed April 8, 2004. A copy of the cited reference is attached as Exhibit B.

VII. GROUPING OF THE CLAIMS

The claims under consideration are attached as Exhibit A. The claims are arranged in two distinct groups, namely, independent claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-4,10 and 11 for a method, and independent claim 5 and its dependent claims 6-9,12 and 13 for apparatus. The Examiner has not differentiated these groups of claims in his rejections.

Although the groups of claims do not necessarily stand or fall together, for the purposes of the issue on appeal, the patentability of the groups of claims will not be separately argued below.

VIII. Argument

A. With respect to issue A relating to claims 1-13, Applicant submits that there is no teaching in the cited reference Wong with regard to an auxiliary device having a microcontroller capable of processing data transmissions from a primary device to which it is connected in a two way communication.

The Examiner originally cited the reference Wong in an office action mailed July 5, 2002 in a rejection based on obviousness. Wong et al, discloses a method in which a radio telephone device

has access to the audio parameters of an auxiliary device. The parameters are stored on the auxiliary device in a memory block 220 directly readable by the interface 115 of the radiotelephone 110. This is a passive participation on the part of the auxiliary device, which is in contrast to the system of this invention in which two way communication provides an interactive transaction between the electronic device and the auxiliary device. In the July 5, 2002 office action, the Examiner admits that the disclosure of Wong et al fails to teach two way communication between the accessory and electronic device.

The operation according to the invention, as described on pages 9-11 of the application, is far more robust and flexible than the method provided by Wong. For example, the number of audio parameters can be varied programmatically. Moreover, the full handshaking in the beginning ("AUDIO_PARAMETERS_SUPPORT" message) effectively prevents erroneous detection of the auxiliary device, and the two-way communication ensures reliable transfer of the parameters. These objectives are not achieved nor considered in Wong because it lacks processing and the two way communication capability as required in claims 1-13.

As admitted, Wong fails to teach the use of two-way communication of data, but further it fails to teach any motivation for using two-way communication of data for loading the audio parameters from the accessory device to the DSP. The Examiner dismisses this deficiency stating as follows:

"The Examiner maintains that such a means of two way communication was well known in the art" (page 2, office action of 7/5/02)

There is no support for this statement in any of the art cited by the Examiner. The Examiner's statement alone, does not make

it so. The Examiner is reminded that obviousness arises only from clear teaching that a method step in a reference would be beneficial to solve the problem at hand, and merely arguing that since such a method step existed it would be obvious to apply it is an improper application of the doctrine of obviousness.

In fact, there existed several ways of data communication at the time of the invention: one-way data communication, two-way data communication, where only one line is active at a time, two-way data communication, where both data lines can be active simultaneously, and others. Nothing in the teaching of Wong anticipates the use of anything other than one-way data communication for solving the problem of transferring the audio parameters from the accessory device to the DSP. Contrary to what the Examiner argues, the skilled person would even have had prejudice against using two-way communication of data with a device similar to the applicant's accessory. The Examiner has failed to provide any motivation for the skilled person to try and use two-way data communication for solving the problem at hand. It would appear that the only link is provided by the teachings of the subject application.

The Examiner argues that two-way communication of data was known at the time of the invention. However, at the time of the invention, arranging a two-way digital data communication between two relatively small devices (or between one small device and a larger one) was not an obvious solution. This is reflected in the approach of Wong, where Wong et al has resorted to one-way digital communication, when confronted with a similar type of a problem. The result being a passive accessory device.

During further prosecution of this application, in an office action mailed December 20, 2002, the examiner indicated that allowable subject matter was contained in dependent claims 29 and 30 over the reference Wong. Applicant duly amended 1 and 5 to incorporate the limitations of claims 29 and 30 respectively. After some confusion, the Examiner withdrew the allowance and rejected the present claims of the application under 35USC102(e) based on the reference Wong without any further explanation.

As indicated in the final rejection mailed April 8, 2004, the Examiner steadfastly holds to two untenable positions. The first is that the accessory of Wong, et al supports two-way communications with its associated device and the second is that the accessory of Wong, et al inherently has a microprocessor. Neither contention is supported in anyway by the disclosure of the cited reference Wong, et al.

In the most recent response to Applicant's arguments to the contrary, the Examiner states:

"Regarding the microcontroller in the accessory (auxilliary) device, the accessory circuit in the accessory device clearly states that the circuit enables the functions of the accessory device wherein the accessory device transmits and receives data via the interface, which indicates the accessory device via the accessory circuit processing audio parameters/data between the audio device and the accessory device. Further, the argument against the accessory device actual reading on the auxiliary of processing audio parameters is supported by Wong, wherein, Wong's accessory device explicitly includes memory which stores audio parameters which may be transmitted to the electronic device, and the accessory device processes other parameters to the filters, and with the accessory circuit enabling the functions of the accessory device, the accessory device teaches processing of audio parameters, even in respect the function of the memory, even though the connection of the memory and accessory circuit is not explicitly indicated in the drawing." (emphasis added)

In support of the above, the Examiner has cited the following excerpts from Wong, et al:

"The speaker microphone audio accessory 120 includes accessory circuitry 222 that implements the functions of the accessory, and a storage area or memory 220 that stores equalizer or equalization parameters corresponding to an audio response or impact characterization for the audio accessory." (column 2, lines 52-57)

and

"Preferably, the DSP 206 (*primary device*) is used to implement audio level adjusting and frequency shaping using data supplied from the accessory 120 (*auxiliary device*). RAM 207 is used to store information received from the accessory via the radio accessory interface 115. The information within the RAM 207 is used by the filter 208 to effect a particular audio compensation for signals associated with the accessory. For example, the DSP 206 may interface to the audio analog input and output stages within the radio, which are used to process signals from an accessory, to drive analog voice or data signal lines for the accessory.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the memory structure of the memory 220 of the accessory 120, in accordance with the present invention. The memory structure includes transmit and receive entries (or parameters) for gain, 304, 310; equalizer coefficients 308, 314; and filter structure 306, 312." (column 3, lines 9-24)

Accordingly, the accessory device of Wong, et al, stores audio parameters, for use by DSP 206. DSP 206 receives the parameters as controlled by the microprocessor 204 through interface 115. There is nothing in the reference Wong, et al to indicate that the accessory receives anything back. The Examiner's position that there is two-way communication is not based on any teaching in the cited reference. All reference to the transfer of data is from the accessory. The only connection between the device 110 and the memory 220 is to the interface 115 and that is shown as an arrow 250 from the memory to the interface. Yet the

Examiner denies the clear implication of this and concludes otherwise.

Similarly, the Examiner maintains that the accessory circuitry 222 of Wong, et al requires a processor. As if to reinforce this, the Examiner uses the words processes and processing when in fact the word stores and storing would be more accurate. Memory in this instance is a passive device which is accessed by a processor such as microcontroller 204 of the primary device of Wong, et al. There is nothing inherently processed in memory 220 merely stored. Again there is no connection shown between memory 220 and accessory circuitry 222. This seems to imply that there is no processing of the parameters in memory 220 by accessory circuitry 222. The Examiner chooses to ignore this implication without any evidence to the contrary. The circuitry of a microphone or speaker need not inherently involve a processor. Indeed there is nothing in the teaching of Wong, et al to indicate a processor is required.

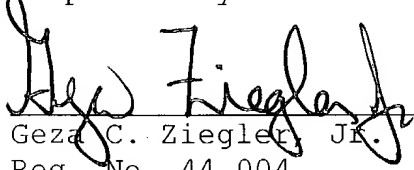
Applicant maintains that the operation of the accessory of Wong, et al is simple. It is described succinctly in Wong at column 5, lines 42-49, as follows:

"When the accessory is coupled to the electronic device, such as via the accessory interface, the electronic device reads the equalizer parameters from the audio accessory's memory, step 530. Subsequently, all audio signals associated with, or potentially impacted by, the coupled audio accessory device are preferably processed with equalization based, at least in part, on the equalizer parameters read from the accessory device, steps 540, 550."

The same process is used when setting filter parameters. There is no two-way communicating, nor is there any processing.

It is respectfully submitted that all of the claims, as presented, are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record. Accordingly, the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to favorably consider the rejected claims and to reverse the final rejections, thereby enabling this application to issue as a U.S. Letters Patent.

Respectfully submitted,


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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on the date indicated below as first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, Attention: BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

1. A method for setting audio parameters controlling processing in a digital signal processor (4) in an electronic device (1) comprising at least one auxiliary device connection (10) for connecting at least one auxiliary device (11), wherein at least some of the audio parameters are loaded into the digital signal processor (4) during operation of the electronic device (1) from the auxiliary device (11), said auxiliary device (11) conducting two way communication of digital data with said electronic device (1), further comprising operating a microcontroller in said auxiliary device to conduct said two way communication.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the audio parameters are loaded from the auxiliary device (11) via the auxiliary device connection (10).

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the audio parameters are loaded at the stage when the auxiliary device (11) is connected to or detached from the electronic device (1) or when the auxiliary device changes its audio mode.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the electronic device (1) comprises further a detection line (23) and a connection bus (12), and that the connection of the auxiliary device (11) is detected on the basis of a change in the voltage of the detection line (23) or on the basis of messages

transferred via the connection bus (12) between the electronic device (1) and the auxiliary device (11).

5. An electronic device (1) comprising:

a digital signal processor (4) for processing audio signals;

means (22) for storing audio parameters controlling the processing of audio signals in the digital signal processor (4), and

an auxiliary device connection (10) for connecting an auxiliary device (11) with the electronic device (1),

wherein the electronic device (1) further comprises communication means for loading the audio parameters into the means (22) for storing the audio parameters from the auxiliary device (11), and for conducting two way communication of digital data with the auxiliary device (11), wherein said communication means communicates with a microcontroller in said auxiliary device.

6. The device according to claim 5, further comprising a detection line (23) and a connection bus (12) and means (2, 24) for detecting the connection of the auxiliary device (11) into the auxiliary device connection (10) either on the basis of a change in the voltage of the detection line (23) or on the basis of the messages transferred via a detection bus (12) between the electronic device (1) and the auxiliary device (11).

7. The device according to claim 5, further comprising a transmitter/receiver unit (6) of a mobile station.

8. The device (1) according to claim 5, wherein the device is a mobile station.

9. The device according to claim 8, wherein the auxiliary device (11) comprises an auxiliary loudspeaker (26) and an auxiliary microphone (27).

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein said audio parameters are other than data used to recognize the type of auxiliary device.

11. The method according to claim 1, wherein all of said audio parameters are loaded into the digital signal processor from the auxiliary device.

12. The device according to claim 5, wherein said audio parameters are other than data used to recognize the type of auxiliary device.

13. The device according to claim 5, wherein all of said audio parameters are loaded into the digital signal processor from the auxiliary device.

14-30 (Cancelled)

EXHIBIT B

[Insert reference Wong]



US005881103A

United States Patent [19]**Wong et al.**[11] **Patent Number:** **5,881,103**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 9, 1999**

[54] **ELECTRONIC DEVICE WITH EQUALIZED
AUDIO ACCESSORY AND METHOD FOR
SAME**

4,631,749 12/1986 Rapaich 381/103
4,679,233 7/1987 Richardson et al. 379/433
5,249,199 9/1993 Mayer et al. 375/1

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Primary Examiner—Tessfeldet Bogure
Assistant Examiner—William Luther
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[73] **Assignee:** **Motorola, Inc.**, Schaumburg, Ill.

[57] **ABSTRACT**

[21] **Appl. No.:** **510,986**

[22] **Filed:** **Aug. 3, 1995**

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **H03H 7/40; H03G 3/00**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **375/229; 381/103**

[58] **Field of Search** **375/229, 230,
375/231, 232; 381/94, 98, 95, 103, 111,
122; 364/724.2**

An electronic device (110) provides equalization and/or compensation for a coupled audio accessory device (120). The audio accessory device (120) has a memory (220) that contains equalizer parameters (304, 308, 310, 314) which helps in characterizing its audio response or impact on audio signals within the electronic device (110). When the audio accessory device (120) is coupled to the electronic device (110), the electronic device (110) reads the equalizer parameters (304, 308, 310, 314) from the audio accessory's memory (220) and processes audio signals with equalization and/or compensation based at least in part on the equalizer parameters (304, 308, 310, 314).

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,611,343 9/1986 Rapaich 381/103

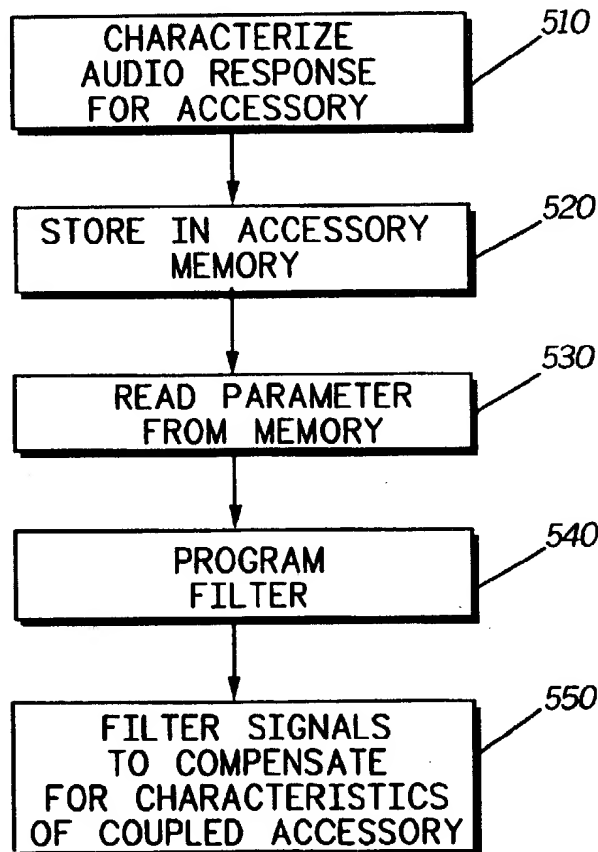
10 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

FIG. 1

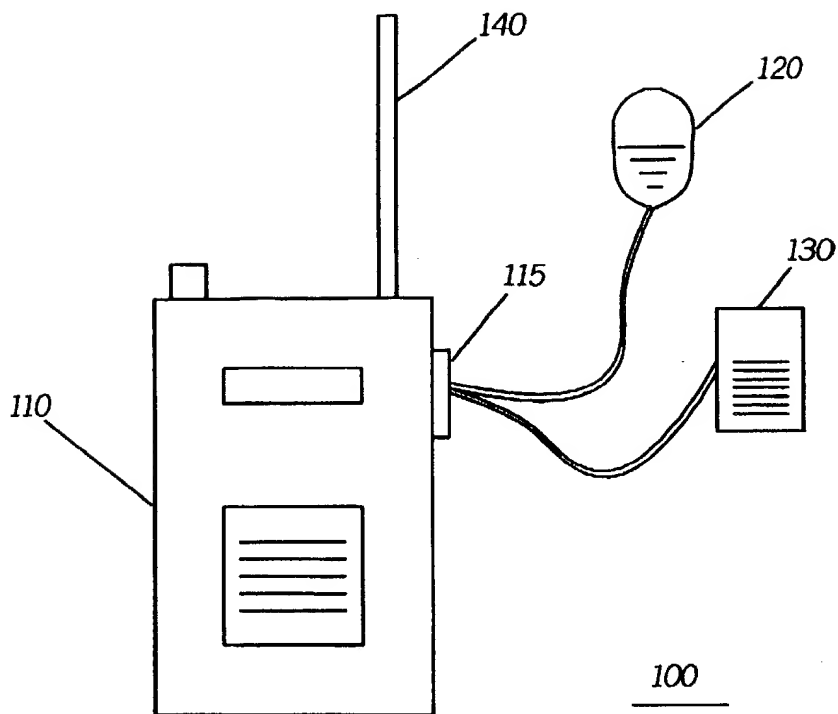


FIG. 2

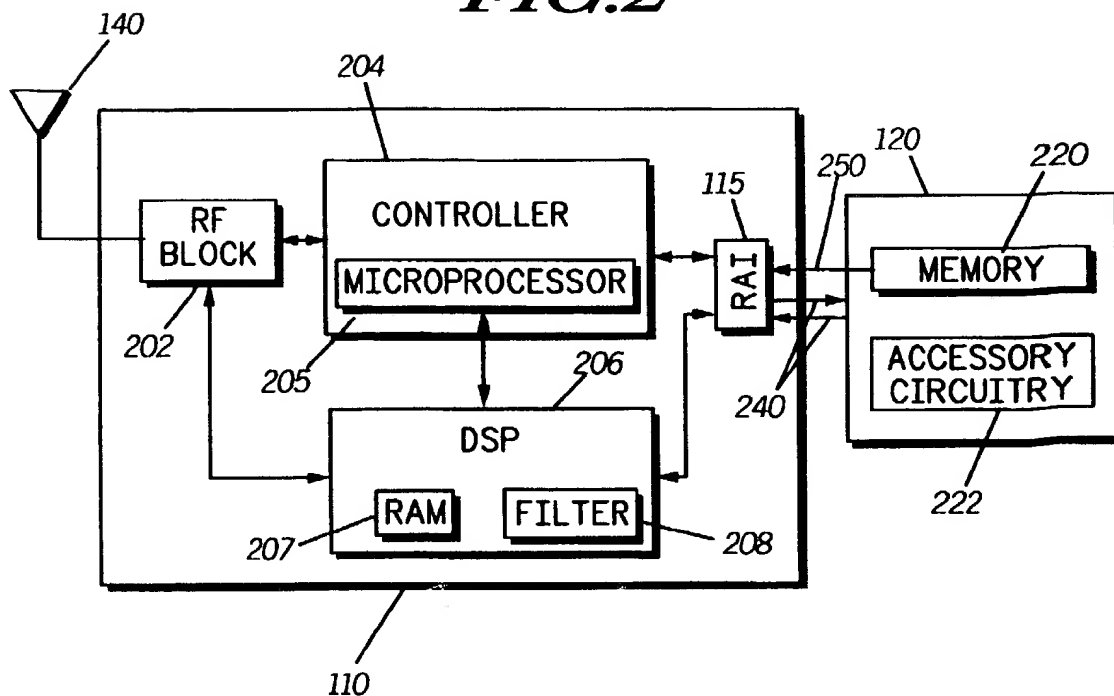


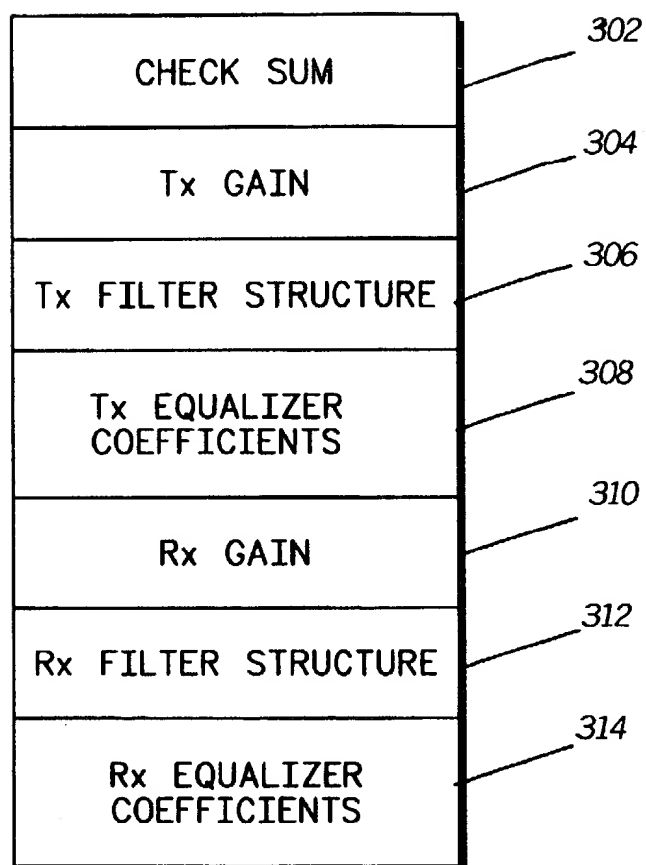
FIG. 3

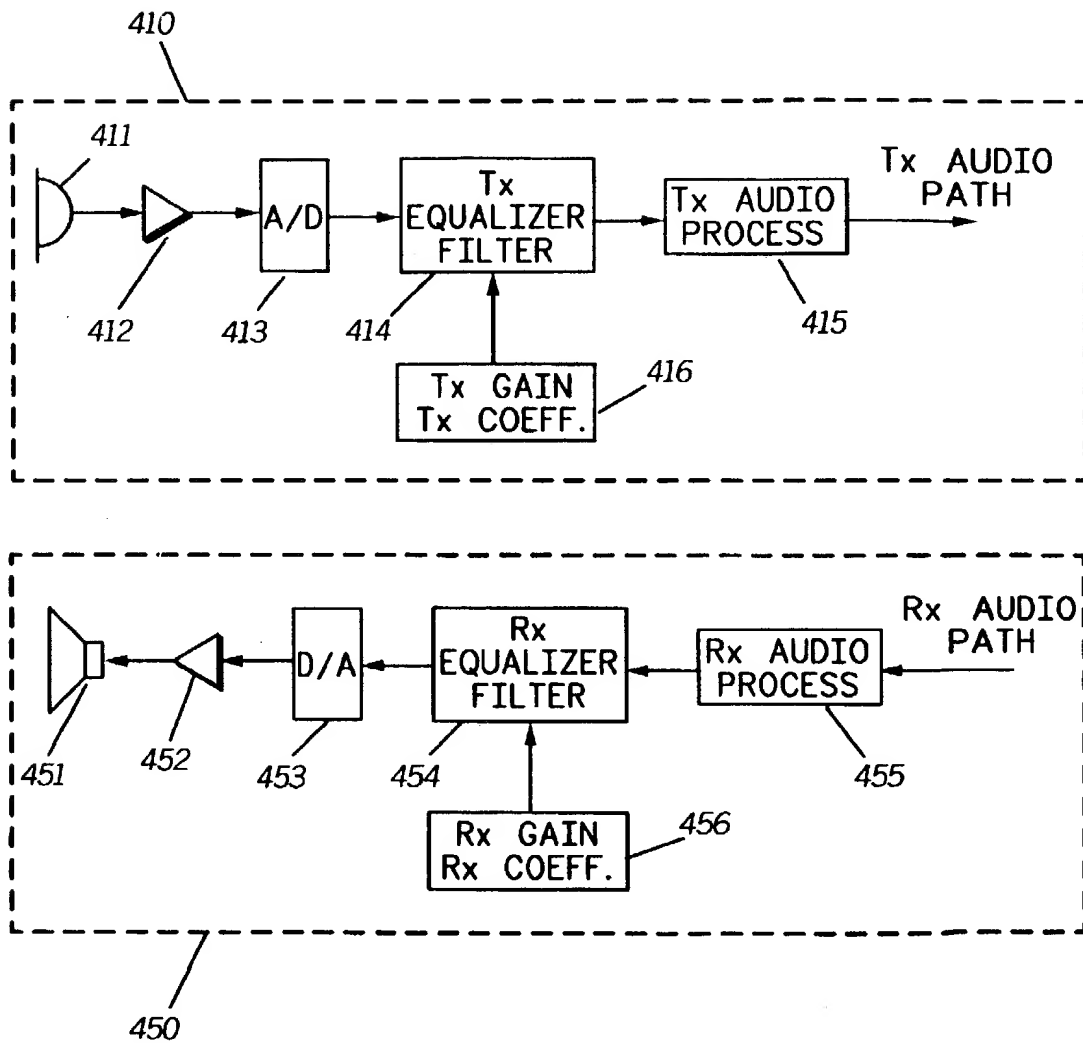
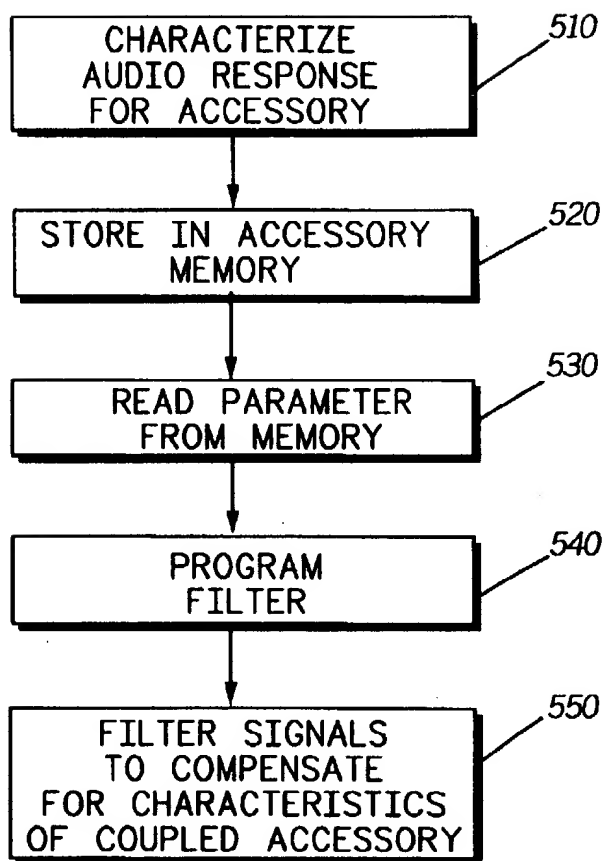
FIG. 4

FIG. 5

ELECTRONIC DEVICE WITH EQUALIZED AUDIO ACCESSORY AND METHOD FOR SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates in general to electronic devices with audio accessories.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many electronic devices, such as those used for radio communications, support accessory connections for various functions. For example, a radio communication device may include an accessory interface that allows connection for an external audio accessory such as a microphone, an external speaker, or the like. Audio accessories come in a variety of configurations and may be available from several vendors. Generally, specifications standards established for the audio accessories govern the impact of these accessories on internal audio signal lines of the electronic device.

In many cases, audio signal processing components within the electronic device are optimized to work with a selected number of audio accessories. However, because of manufacturing variations for audio accessories, and because of the potential for unanticipated combinations of simultaneously attached audio accessories, it is difficult to design audio signal processing components which will properly accommodate all such variations and combinations. Consequently, the coupling of certain audio accessories to the electronic device may yield an audio response that is unsuitable or undesirable for other signal processing. For example, a radio may use a speech coder that depends on audio signals having a flat response. When an audio accessory is coupled which distorts the audio response, the function of the speech coder may be adversely affected.

Generally, radio designers accommodate variations in audio signal paths through filters and other signal processing components employed in the design of a circuit. The provision of these additional components can add considerable time and expense to the design process, but yet does not usually provide a total solution because of the coupling of unanticipated accessories or combinations thereof. As a result, an electronic device that was designed to perform within certain specifications for audio signal processing may not continue to meet those specifications when certain audio accessories are coupled. It is desirable to provide a more flexible solution to accommodate various accessories which may be coupled to an electronic device in order to ensure consistent performance. Hence, a new approach to the accommodation of audio accessories is needed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified representation of a radio communication device having audio accessories interfaced thereto, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the radio communication device of FIG. 1, when coupled to an external audio accessory, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram describing memory contents of the audio accessory in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram highlighting audio signal processing within the radio communication device, in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of procedures for the equalization of signals associated with an audio accessory, in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

While the specification concludes with claims defining the features of the invention that are regarded as novel, it is believed that the invention will be better understood from a consideration of the following description in conjunction with the drawing figures, in which like reference numerals are carried forward.

Generally, the present invention provides a method for the equalization of audio signals associated with audio accessories coupled to an electronic device. Preferably, the audio response for the accessory device is characterized to determine one or more equalizer parameters. These equalizer parameters are stored within a preferably non-volatile memory within the audio accessory device. When the audio accessory device is coupled to the electronic device, the electronic device reads the equalizer parameters from the accessory memory and processes audio signals, such as those associated with the accessory device, with equalization based, at least in part, on the parameters stored within the audio accessory device.

FIG. 1 shows an electronic assembly 100, in accordance with the present invention. In the preferred embodiment, the electronic assembly 100 includes a two-way portable radio communication electronic device 110, that has communication circuitry for communicating over a radio frequency (RF) channel established via an antenna 140. The electronic device 110 has an accessory interface 115 which has two audio accessory devices 120, 130 coupled thereto. The audio accessory devices 120, 130 include a speaker microphone 120, and an external speaker 130. Both audio accessory devices 120, 130, are configured in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the radio communication device 110 with the speaker microphone 120 coupled thereto, in accordance with the present invention. The radio 110 includes, among other components, a radio frequency block 202, a controller 204, a digital signal processor (DSP) 206, and the radio accessory interface 115. The radio frequency block 202 includes communication circuitry for processing radio frequency signals that are received and sent via the antenna 140. The controller 204 preferably includes a microprocessor 205 that interacts with the digital signal processor 206 to process audio signals. The DSP 206 includes memory 207 in the form of random accessory memory (RAM), and a programmable filter 208 that processes audio signals. The filter 208 may be implemented within the DSP 206 via software and/or hardware components, using well known digital filter routines. The radio 110 operates under the direction of the controller 204.

The speaker microphone audio accessory 120 includes accessory circuitry 222 that implements the functions of the accessory, and a storage area or memory 220 that stores equalizer or equalization parameters corresponding to an audio response or impact characterization for the audio accessory. Preferably, the equalizer parameters stored in memory correspond to the potential impact that this accessory 120 has on the processing of audio signals within the radio 110. For example, in the preferred embodiment, the memory 220 stores information about gain and frequency equalization for the accessory. The memory 220 is non-volatile such that information stored therein is retained even when power is not applied to the accessory 120. The memory 220 is coupled to the radio accessory interface 115 via signal line 250 such that the parameters stored in the memory are accessible by the radio 110. Other signal lines

240 provide audio signals between the radio 110 and the accessory 120. The radio accessory interface 115 is preferably a serial line with a protocol defined to assist in the transfer of information between the radio and accessory reliably. Information from the memory 220 is retrieved by the radio 110, when the accessory is coupled to the radio 110, and a derivation of the information is used to program the programmable filter 208 within the DSP 206.

Preferably, the DSP 206 is used to implement audio level adjusting and frequency shaping using data supplied from the accessory 120. RAM 207 is used to store information received from the accessory via the radio accessory interface 115. The information within the RAM 207 is used by the filter 208 to effect a particular audio compensation for signals associated with the accessory. For example, the DSP 206 may interface to the audio analog input and output stages within the radio, which are used to process signals from an accessory, to drive analog voice or data signal lines for the accessory.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the memory structure of the memory 220 of the accessory 120, in accordance with the present invention. The memory structure includes transmit and receive entries (or parameters) for gain, 304, 310; equalizer coefficients 308, 314; and filter structure 306, 312. The memory further includes a check sum 302 that is used to ensure data integrity within the memory 220. The check sum is calculated using commonly available routines.

The transmit and receive gain entries 304, 310 are scaling factors that adjust an audio path to a desired signal level, and are preferably frequency independent. The transmit/receive filter structure entry 306, 312, is an indicator for the type of digital filter structure which is to be used in implementing frequency shaping or equalization of the audio path. Various audio processing filters may be implemented within the DSP 206 and selected via the transmit/receiver filter structure 306, 312 entry. Such audio processing filters include an infinite impulse response (IIR) filter, a finite impulse response (FIR) filter, and a lattice filter, among others. The transmit/receive coefficients 308, 314 are preferably digital filter parameters used to effect desired characterization corresponding to the digital filter indicated by the transmit/receive filter structure 306, 312.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram highlighting signal processing for an input signal path 410 and an output signal path 450, in accordance with the present invention. Audio signals received, for example, from a microphone 411 via the attached audio accessory is amplified via an amplifier 412 and converted to digital signals via an analog to digital converter 413. The digital signals are routed to a programmable equalizer filter 414, which has been programmed with gain and equalizer coefficient parameters 416 derived from information retrieved from the audio accessory. The equalizer filter 414 corresponds to the programmable filter 208 described with respect to FIG. 2. The filtered digital audio signals are then processed via an audio processing block 415 and made available to other sections of the radio communication device 110 for processing.

Similarly, audio signals received by the radio communication device 110 is processed using audio processing circuitry 455. Audio processing of received signals may include voice decoding operations. The output of the audio processing circuitry 455 is filtered by a programmable filter 454, which has been programmed with gain and equalizer coefficient parameters 456 derived from information retrieved from the audio accessory. Once properly filtered according to the equalizer parameters derived from the audio

accessory, the signals are converted to analog, via a digital to analog converter 453, amplified via amplifier 452, and sent to a speaker 451.

Thus, signals received from the audio accessory device 120 are processed according to equalizer parameters retrieved from the device and made available to the radio communication device 110 for further signal processing. Likewise, signals destined for the radio accessory device 120, such as for speaker 451, are first processed using the equalizer parameters derived from the audio accessory 120 that characterizes the speaker. Consequently, audio signals associated with the accessory device are appropriately processed.

Note, that the present invention also contemplates the combination of equalizer parameters retrieved from various attached accessory devices. As such, the most appropriate filter characteristic can be determined for application to the audio signals received from, or destined to, a particular audio accessory device. This combination of parameters may yield significantly improved performance for audio processing, when audio accessories from a variety of sources are combined.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of procedures 500 that summarize the method for equalizing audio accessory devices, in accordance with the present invention. The audio response for a particular accessory device is first characterized to determine equalization parameters, step 510. This may be accomplished by determining a reference audio response that corresponds to an ideal response for the accessory device. The audio accessory device is measured to determine an actual response which is compared with the referenced response to determine the equalizer parameters. In the preferred embodiment, a sample signal is applied across a frequency range defined for the audio accessory. Particular frequencies at which the audio device does not have a desired response are determined, and equalizer parameters are generated corresponding to the particular frequencies of the reference.

Once the accessory device is characterized, the equalizer parameters are stored in its non-volatile member, step 520. When the accessory is coupled to the electronic device, such as via the accessory interface, the electronic device reads the equalizer parameters from the audio accessory's memory, step 530. Subsequently, all audio signals associated with, or potentially impacted by, the coupled audio accessory device are preferably processed with equalization based, at least in part, on the equalizer parameters read from the accessory device, steps 540, 550. A programmable filter suitable for audio signals associated with the accessory device is programmed with the equalizer parameters and audio signals associated with, or impacted by, the accessory devices are filtered using the filter. Preferably, when multiple accessory devices that impact audio signal processing are coupled to the electronic device, equalizer parameters are read from their respective memories and combined to determined filter characteristics for the audio signals of the respective devices.

The present invention provides significant benefits over the prior art. For example, audio signal processing within a particular electronic device may be affected by characteristics of an attached accessory device. Such impact may be accommodated by a programming equalization parameters within the memory of the attached accessory device. An electronic device designer does not have to fully anticipate all combinations and variations of accessory devices that may be attached to the electronic device which may have an

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impact. Rather, certain adjustments can be made by accessing information stored within the attached accessory device. The present invention is equally applicable to accessory devices which do not process audio signals but which themselves may have an impact on the processing of audio signals within the attached electronic device. Such accessories may contain equalization parameters to be applied to the processing of audio signals within the electronic device.

While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it will be clear that the invention is not so limited. Numerous modifications, changes, variations, substitutions and equivalents will occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for providing equalization for detachable audio accessory devices, the method comprising the steps of:

simultaneously¹ coupling a plurality of detachable audio accessory devices to an electronic device through at least one interface connector, wherein each audio accessory device has a non-volatile memory programmed by:

characterizing audio response for the audio accessory device to determine at least one equalizer parameter; storing the at least one equalizer parameter within the non-volatile memory;

at the electronic device:

reading at least one equalizer parameter, via the at least one interface connector from the non-volatile memory of each of the plurality of detachable audio accessory devices; and

processing audio signals with equalization based at least in part on a combination of equalizer parameters wherein at least one of the equalizer parameters is obtained from each of the plurality of detachable audio accessory devices.

¹The terminology 'simultaneously' should not be misconstrued to mean, in the context recited, any requirement that the 'action of attaching' occur at the same time. The term, in context, is considered to merely require that the devices must be attached concurrently.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of characterizing audio response comprises the steps of:

determining a reference audio response that corresponds to an ideal response for the audio accessory device; measuring the audio accessory device to determine an actual response; and

comparing the actual response with the reference audio response to determine the at least one equalizer parameter.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of characterizing audio response comprises the step of:

applying a sample signal across a frequency range defined for the audio accessory device;

determining particular frequencies at which the audio accessory device does not have a desired response; and

generating equalizer parameters corresponding to the particular frequencies.

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4. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of processing audio signals comprises the steps of:

programming a programmable filter within a digital signal processor with at least one equalizer parameter read from one of the plurality of detachable audio accessory devices; and

filtering the audio signals using the programmable filter.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the step of processing audio signals further comprises the step of applying the programmable filter when processing signals associated with one of the plurality of audio accessory devices.

6. A method, comprising the steps:

providing a first audio accessory device having a memory with at least one equalizer parameter stored therein that characterizes audio response for the first audio accessory device;

coupling the first audio accessory device to an electronic device;

at the electronic device:

reading a first equalizer parameter from the memory when the audio accessory device is coupled to the electronic device;

reading a second equalizer parameter from memory associated with a second audio accessory device simultaneously² coupled to the electronic device;

programming a programmable filter with a combination of the first and second equalizer parameters; and

filtering audio signals associated with the audio accessory device using the programmable filter.

²See footnote 1.

7. An electronic assembly, comprising:

a plurality of audio accessory devices, each audio accessory device having a memory, the memory having at least one equalizer parameter stored therein, the at least one equalizer parameter characterizing audio response for the audio accessory device, and

an electronic device simultaneously³ interfaced to the plurality of audio accessory devices, the electronic device comprising a signal processor that includes a programmable filter;

wherein the filter is programmed based on a combination of equalizer parameters from the memories of the plurality of audio accessory devices, when the signal processor processes signals associated with at least one of the plurality of audio accessory devices.

³See footnote 1.

8. The electronic assembly of claim 7, wherein the signal processor comprises a digital signal processor.

9. The electronic assembly of claim 7, wherein the electronic device further comprises radio frequency communication circuitry.

10. The electronic assembly of claim 7, wherein the memory of at least one audio accessory device of the plurality of audio accessory devices has a parameter programmed therein that specifies a type of filter structure to be used in processing audio signals potentially impacted at least one by the audio accessory device.

* * * * *

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EXHIBIT B

[Insert reference Wong]



US005881103A

United States Patent [19]

Wong et al.

[11] Patent Number: **5,881,103**[45] Date of Patent: **Mar. 9, 1999**

[54] **ELECTRONIC DEVICE WITH EQUALIZED AUDIO ACCESSORY AND METHOD FOR SAME**

4,631,749 12/1986 Rapaich 381/103
4,679,233 7/1987 Richardson et al. 379/433
5,249,199 9/1993 Mayer et al. 375/1

[75] Inventors: **Chin Pan Wong**, Ft. Lauderdale; **Scott D. Gleason**, Plantation, both of Fla.

Primary Examiner—Tefaldet Bogure
Assistant Examiner—William Luther
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Andrew S. Fuller

[73] Assignee: **Motorola, Inc.**, Schaumburg, Ill.

[57] **ABSTRACT**

[21] Appl. No.: **510,986**

[22] Filed: **Aug. 3, 1995**

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ **H03H 7/40; H03G 3/00**

[52] U.S. Cl. **375/229; 381/103**

[58] Field of Search **375/229, 230, 375/231, 232; 381/94, 98, 95, 103, 111, 122; 364/724.2**

An electronic device (110) provides equalization and/or compensation for a coupled audio accessory device (120). The audio accessory device (120) has a memory (220) that contains equalizer parameters (304, 308, 310, 314) which helps in characterizing its audio response or impact on audio signals within the electronic device (110). When the audio accessory device (120) is coupled to the electronic device (110), the electronic device (110) reads the equalizer parameters (304, 308, 310, 314) from the audio accessory's memory (220) and processes audio signals with equalization and/or compensation based at least in part on the equalizer parameters (304, 308, 310, 314).

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,611,343 9/1986 Rapaich 381/103

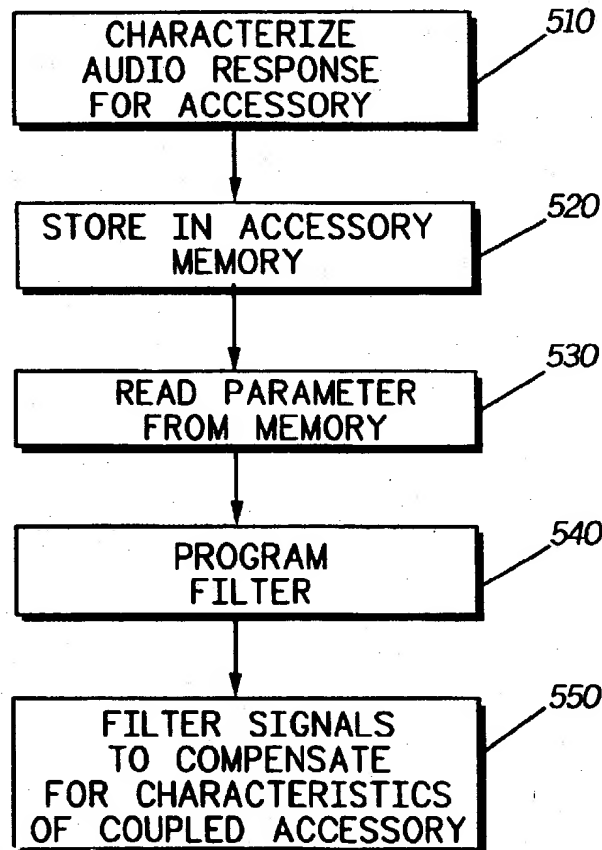
10 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

FIG. 1

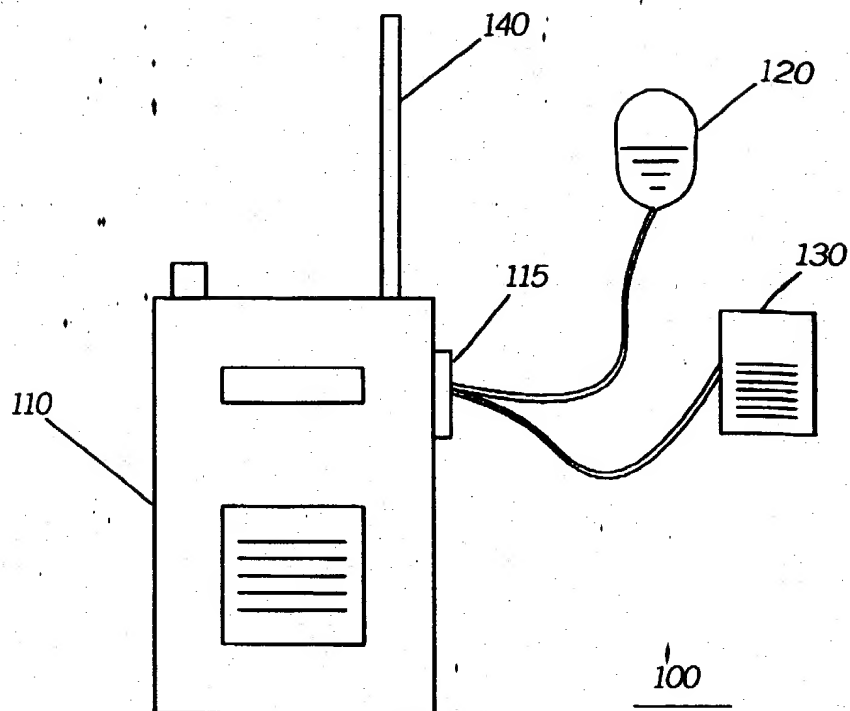


FIG. 2

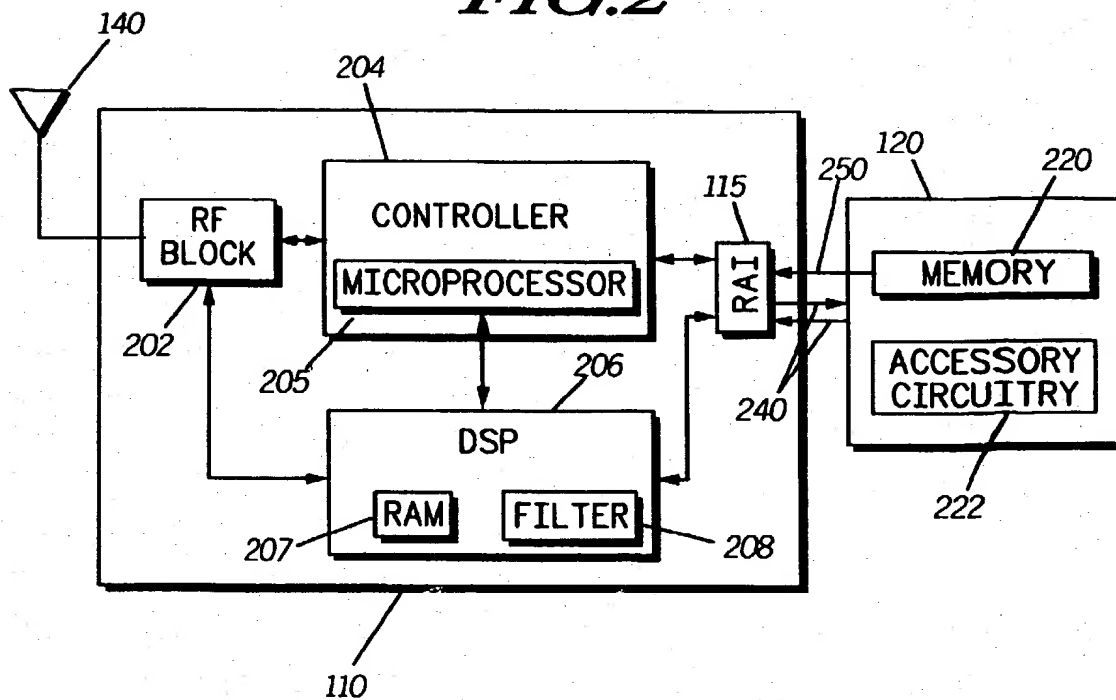


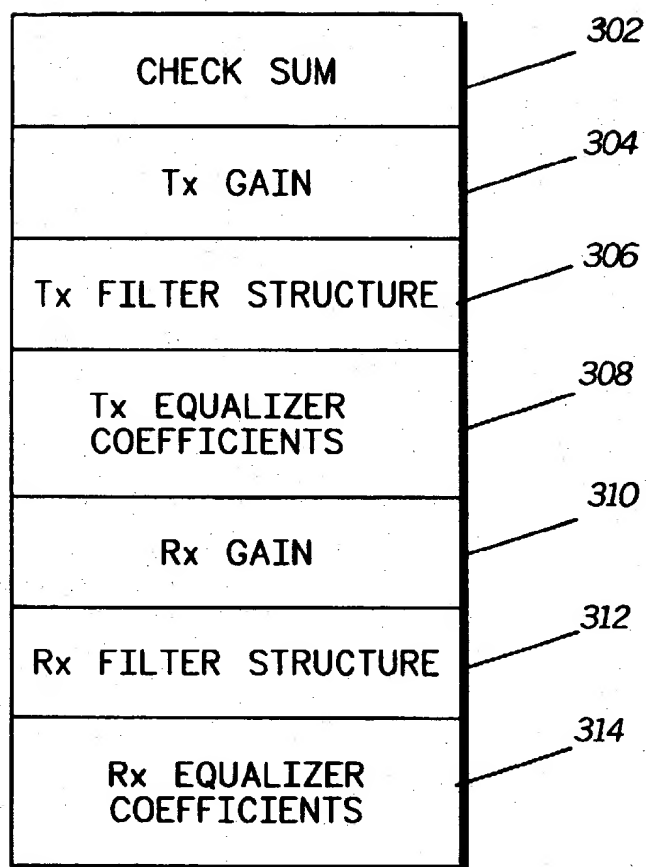
FIG. 3

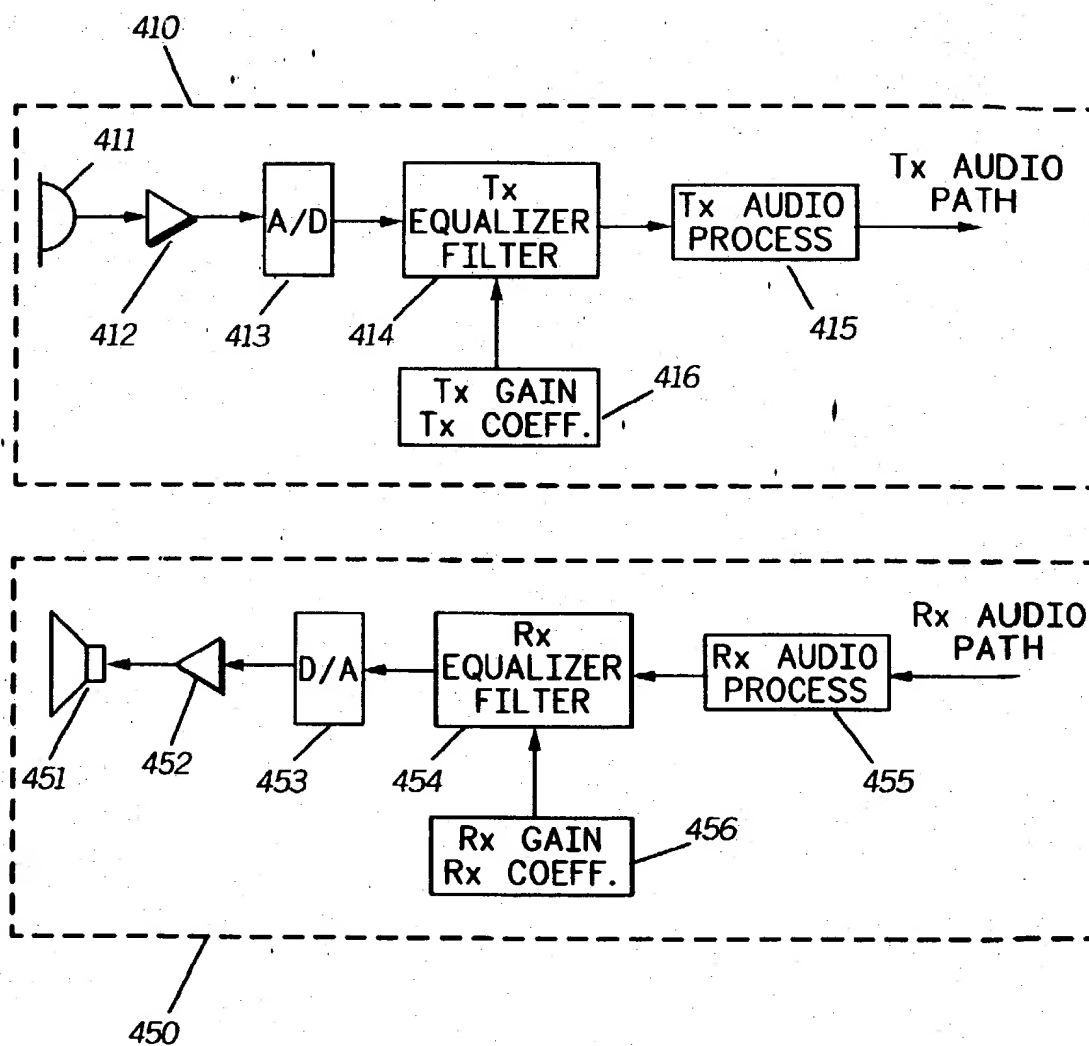
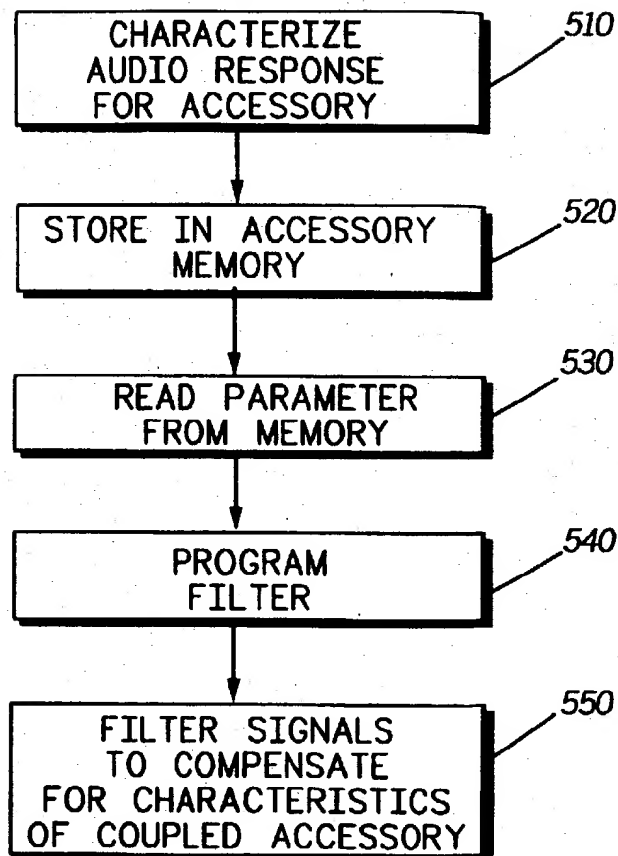
FIG. 4

FIG. 5

ELECTRONIC DEVICE WITH EQUALIZED AUDIO ACCESSORY AND METHOD FOR SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates in general to electronic devices with audio accessories.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many electronic devices, such as those used for radio communications, support accessory connections for various functions. For example, a radio communication device may include an accessory interface that allows connection for an external audio accessory such as a microphone, an external speaker, or the like. Audio accessories come in a variety of configurations and may be available from several vendors. Generally, specifications standards established for the audio accessories govern the impact of these accessories on internal audio signal lines of the electronic device.

In many cases, audio signal processing components within the electronic device are optimized to work with a selected number of audio accessories. However, because of manufacturing variations for audio accessories, and because of the potential for unanticipated combinations of simultaneously attached audio accessories, it is difficult to design audio signal processing components which will properly accommodate all such variations and combinations. Consequently, the coupling of certain audio accessories to the electronic device may yield an audio response that is unsuitable or undesirable for other signal processing. For example, a radio may use a speech coder that depends on audio signals having a flat response. When an audio accessory is coupled which distorts the audio response, the function of the speech coder may be adversely affected.

Generally, radio designers accommodate variations in audio signal paths through filters and other signal processing components employed in the design of a circuit. The provision of these additional components can add considerable time and expense to the design process, but yet does not usually provide a total solution because of the coupling of unanticipated accessories or combinations thereof. As a result, an electronic device that was designed to perform within certain specifications for audio signal processing may not continue to meet those specifications when certain audio accessories are coupled. It is desirable to provide a more flexible solution to accommodate various accessories which may be coupled to an electronic device in order to ensure consistent performance. Hence, a new approach to the accommodation of audio accessories is needed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified representation of a radio communication device having audio accessories interfaced thereto, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the radio communication device of FIG. 1, when coupled to an external audio accessory, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram describing memory contents of the audio accessory in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram highlighting audio signal processing within the radio communication device, in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of procedures for the equalization of signals associated with an audio accessory, in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

While the specification concludes with claims defining the features of the invention that are regarded as novel, it is believed that the invention will be better understood from a consideration of the following description in conjunction with the drawing figures, in which like reference numerals are carried forward.

Generally, the present invention provides a method for the equalization of audio signals associated with audio accessories coupled to an electronic device. Preferably, the audio response for the accessory device is characterized to determine one or more equalizer parameters. These equalizer parameters are stored within a preferably non-volatile memory within the audio accessory device. When the audio accessory device is coupled to the electronic device, the electronic device reads the equalizer parameters from the accessory memory and processes audio signals, such as those associated with the accessory device, with equalization based, at least in part, on the parameters stored within the audio accessory device.

FIG. 1 shows an electronic assembly 100, in accordance with the present invention. In the preferred embodiment, the electronic assembly 100 includes a two-way portable radio communication electronic device 110, that has communication circuitry for communicating over a radio frequency (RF) channel established via an antenna 140. The electronic device 110 has an accessory interface 115 which has two audio accessory devices 120, 130 coupled thereto. The audio accessory devices 120, 130 include a speaker microphone 120, and an external speaker 130. Both audio accessory devices 120, 130, are configured in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the radio communication device 110 with the speaker microphone 120 coupled thereto, in accordance with the present invention. The radio 110 includes, among other components, a radio frequency block 202, a controller 204, a digital signal processor (DSP) 206, and the radio accessory interface 115. The radio frequency block 202 includes communication circuitry for processing radio frequency signals that are received and sent via the antenna 140. The controller 204 preferably includes a microprocessor 205 that interacts with the digital signal processor 206 to process audio signals. The DSP 206 includes memory 207 in the form of random access memory (RAM), and a programmable filter 208 that processes audio signals. The filter 208 may be implemented within the DSP 206 via software and/or hardware components, using well known digital filter routines. The radio 110 operates under the direction of the controller 204.

The speaker microphone audio accessory 120 includes accessory circuitry 222 that implements the functions of the accessory, and a storage area or memory 220 that stores equalizer or equalization parameters corresponding to an audio response or impact characterization for the audio accessory. Preferably, the equalizer parameters stored in memory correspond to the potential impact that this accessory 120 has on the processing of audio signals within the radio 110. For example, in the preferred embodiment, the memory 220 stores information about gain and frequency equalization for the accessory. The memory 220 is non-volatile such that information stored therein is retained even when power is not applied to the accessory 120. The memory 220 is coupled to the radio accessory interface 115 via signal line 250 such that the parameters stored in the memory are accessible by the radio 110. Other signal lines

240 provide audio signals between the radio 110, and the accessory 120. The radio accessory interface 115 is preferably a serial line with a protocol defined to assist in the transfer of information between the radio and accessory reliably. Information from the memory 220 is retrieved by the radio 110, when the accessory is coupled to the radio 110, and a derivation of the information is used to program the programmable filter 208 within the DSP 206.

Preferably, the DSP 206 is used to implement audio level adjusting and frequency shaping using data supplied from the accessory 120. RAM 207 is used to store information received from the accessory via the radio accessory interface 115. The information within the RAM 207 is used by the filter 208 to effect a particular audio compensation for signals associated with the accessory. For example, the DSP 206 may interface to the audio analog input and output stages within the radio, which are used to process signals from an accessory, to drive analog voice or data signal lines for the accessory.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the memory structure of the memory 220 of the accessory 120, in accordance with the present invention. The memory structure includes transmit and receive entries (or parameters) for gain, 304, 310; equalizer coefficients 308, 314; and filter structure 306, 312. The memory further includes a check sum 302 that is used to ensure data integrity within the memory 220. The check sum is calculated using commonly available routines.

The transmit and receive gain entries 304, 310 are scaling factors that adjust an audio path to a desired signal level, and are preferably frequency independent. The transmit/receive filter structure entry 306, 312, is an indicator for the type of digital filter structure which is to be used in implementing frequency shaping or equalization of the audio path. Various audio processing filters may be implemented within the DSP 206 and selected via the transmit/receiver filter structure 306, 312 entry. Such audio processing filters include an infinite impulse response (IIR) filter, a finite impulse response (FIR) filter, and a lattice filter, among others. The transmit/receive coefficients 308, 314 are preferably digital filter parameters used to effect desired characterization corresponding to the digital filter indicated by the transmit/receive filter structure 306, 312.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram highlighting signal processing for an input signal path 410 and an output signal path 450, in accordance with the present invention. Audio signals received, for example, from a microphone 411 via the attached audio accessory is amplified via an amplifier 412 and converted to digital signals via an analog to digital converter 413. The digital signals are routed to a programmable equalizer filter 414, which has been programmed with gain and equalizer coefficient parameters 416 derived from information retrieved from the audio accessory. The equalizer filter 414 corresponds to the programmable filter 208 described with respect to FIG. 2. The filtered digital audio signals are then processed via an audio processing block 415 and made available to other sections of the radio communication device 110 for processing.

Similarly, audio signals received by the radio communication device 110 is processed using audio processing circuitry 455. Audio processing of received signals may include voice decoding operations. The output of the audio processing circuitry 455 is filtered by a programmable filter 454, which has been programmed with gain and equalizer coefficient parameters 456 derived from information retrieved from the audio accessory. Once properly filtered according to the equalizer parameters derived from the audio

accessory, the signals are converted to analog, via a digital to analog converter 453, amplified via amplifier 452, and sent to a speaker 451.

Thus, signals received from the audio accessory device 120 are processed according to equalizer parameters retrieved from the device and made available to the radio communication device 110 for further signal processing. Likewise, signals destined for the radio accessory device 120, such as for speaker 451, are first processed using the equalizer parameters derived from the audio accessory 120 that characterizes the speaker. Consequently, audio signals associated with the accessory device are appropriately processed.

Note, that the present invention also contemplates the combination of equalizer parameters retrieved from various attached accessory devices. As such, the most appropriate filter characteristic can be determined for application to the audio signals received from, or destined to, a particular audio accessory device. This combination of parameters may yield significantly improved performance for audio processing, when audio accessories from a variety of sources are combined.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of procedures 500 that summarize the method for equalizing audio accessory devices, in accordance with the present invention. The audio response for a particular accessory device is first characterized to determine equalization parameters, step 510. This may be accomplished by determining a reference audio response that corresponds to an ideal response for the accessory device. The audio accessory device is measured to determine an actual response which is compared with the referenced response to determine the equalizer parameters. In the preferred embodiment, a sample signal is applied across a frequency range defined for the audio accessory. Particular frequencies at which the audio device does not have a desired response are determined, and equalizer parameters are generated corresponding to the particular frequencies of the reference.

Once the accessory device is characterized, the equalizer parameters are stored in its non-volatile member, step 520. When the accessory is coupled to the electronic device, such as via the accessory interface, the electronic device reads the equalizer parameters from the audio accessory's memory, step 530. Subsequently, all audio signals associated with, or potentially impacted by, the coupled audio accessory device are preferably processed with equalization based, at least in part, on the equalizer parameters read from the accessory device, steps 540, 550. A programmable filter suitable for audio signals associated with the accessory device is programmed with the equalizer parameters and audio signals associated with, or impacted by, the accessory devices are filtered using the filter. Preferably, when multiple accessory devices that impact audio signal processing are coupled to the electronic device, equalizer parameters are read from their respective memories and combined to determined filter characteristics for the audio signals of the respective devices.

The present invention provides significant benefits over the prior art. For example, audio signal processing within a particular electronic device may be affected by characteristics of an attached accessory device. Such impact may be accommodated by a programming equalization parameters within the memory of the attached accessory device. An electronic device designer does not have to fully anticipate all combinations and variations of accessory devices that may be attached to the electronic device which may have an

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impact. Rather, certain adjustments can be made by accessing information stored within the attached accessory device. The present invention is equally applicable to accessory devices which do not process audio signals but which themselves may have an impact on the processing of audio signals within the attached electronic device. Such accessories may contain equalization parameters to be applied to the processing of audio signals within the electronic device.

While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it will be clear that the invention is not so limited. Numerous modifications, changes, variations, substitutions and equivalents will occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for providing equalization for detachable audio accessory devices, the method comprising the steps of:

simultaneously¹ coupling a plurality of detachable audio accessory devices to an electronic device through at least one interface connector, wherein each audio accessory device has a non-volatile memory programmed by:

characterizing audio response for the audio accessory device to determine at least one equalizer parameter; storing the at least one equalizer parameter within the non-volatile memory;

at the electronic device:

reading at least one equalizer parameter, via the at least one interface connector from the non-volatile memory of each of the plurality of detachable audio accessory devices; and

processing audio signals with equalization based at least in part on a combination of equalizer parameters wherein at least one of the equalizer parameters is obtained from each of the plurality of detachable audio accessory devices.

¹The terminology 'simultaneously' should not be misconstrued to mean, in the context recited, any requirement that the 'action of attaching' occur at the same time. The term, in context, is considered to merely require that the devices must be attached concurrently.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of characterizing audio response comprises the steps of:

determining a reference audio response that corresponds to an ideal response for the audio accessory device; measuring the audio accessory device to determine an actual response; and

comparing the actual response with the reference audio response to determine the at least one equalizer parameter.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of characterizing audio response comprises the step of:

applying a sample signal across a frequency range defined for the audio accessory device;

determining particular frequencies at which the audio accessory device does not have a desired response; and

generating equalizer parameters corresponding to the particular frequencies.

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4. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of processing audio signals comprises the steps of:

programming a programmable filter within a digital signal processor with at least one equalizer parameter read from one of the plurality of detachable audio accessory devices; and

filtering the audio signals using the programmable filter.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the step of processing audio signals further comprises the step of applying the programmable filter when processing signals associated with one of the plurality of audio accessory devices.

6. A method, comprising the steps:

providing a first audio accessory device having a memory with at least one equalizer parameter stored therein that characterizes audio response for the first audio accessory device;

coupling the first audio accessory device to an electronic device;

at the electronic device:

reading a first equalizer parameter from the memory when the audio accessory device is coupled to the electronic device;

reading a second equalizer parameter from memory associated with a second audio accessory device simultaneously² coupled to the electronic device;

programming a programmable filter with a combination of the first and second equalizer parameters; and

filtering audio signals associated with the audio accessory device using the programmable filter.

²See footnote 1.

7. An electronic assembly, comprising:

a plurality of audio accessory devices, each audio accessory device having a memory, the memory having at least one equalizer parameter stored therein, the at least one equalizer parameter characterizing audio response for the audio accessory device, and

an electronic device simultaneously³ interfaced to the plurality of audio accessory devices, the electronic device comprising a signal processor that includes a programmable filter;

wherein the filter is programmed based on a combination of equalizer parameters from the memories of the plurality of audio accessory devices, when the signal processor processes signals associated with at least one of the plurality of audio accessory devices.

³See footnote 1.

8. The electronic assembly of claim 7, wherein the signal processor comprises a digital signal processor.

9. The electronic assembly of claim 7, wherein the electronic device further comprises radio frequency communication circuitry.

10. The electronic assembly of claim 7, wherein the memory of at least one audio accessory device of the plurality of audio accessory devices has a parameter programmed therein that specifies a type of filter structure to be used in processing audio signals potentially impacted at least one by the audio accessory device.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT B

[Insert reference Wong]



US005881103A

United States Patent [19]**Wong et al.**[11] **Patent Number:** **5,881,103**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 9, 1999**

[54] **ELECTRONIC DEVICE WITH EQUALIZED AUDIO ACCESSORY AND METHOD FOR SAME**

[75] **Inventors:** **Chin Pan Wong**, Ft. Lauderdale; **Scott D. Gleason**, Plantation, both of Fla.

[73] **Assignee:** **Motorola, Inc.**, Schaumburg, Ill.

[21] **Appl. No.:** **510,986**

[22] **Filed:** **Aug. 3, 1995**

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **H03H 7/40; H03G 3/00**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **375/229; 381/103**

[58] **Field of Search** **375/229, 230, 375/231, 232; 381/94, 98, 95, 103, 111, 122; 364/724.2**

[56] **References Cited**

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5,249,199 9/1993 Mayer et al. 375/1

Primary Examiner—Tesfaldet Bogure

Assistant Examiner—William Luther

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Andrew S. Fuller

[57] **ABSTRACT**

An electronic device (110) provides equalization and/or compensation for a coupled audio accessory device (120). The audio accessory device (120) has a memory (220) that contains equalizer parameters (304, 308, 310, 314) which helps in characterizing its audio response or impact on audio signals within the electronic device (110). When the audio accessory device (120) is coupled to the electronic device (110), the electronic device (110) reads the equalizer parameters (304, 308, 310, 314) from the audio accessory's memory (220) and processes audio signals with equalization and/or compensation based at least in part on the equalizer parameters (304, 308, 310, 314).

10 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

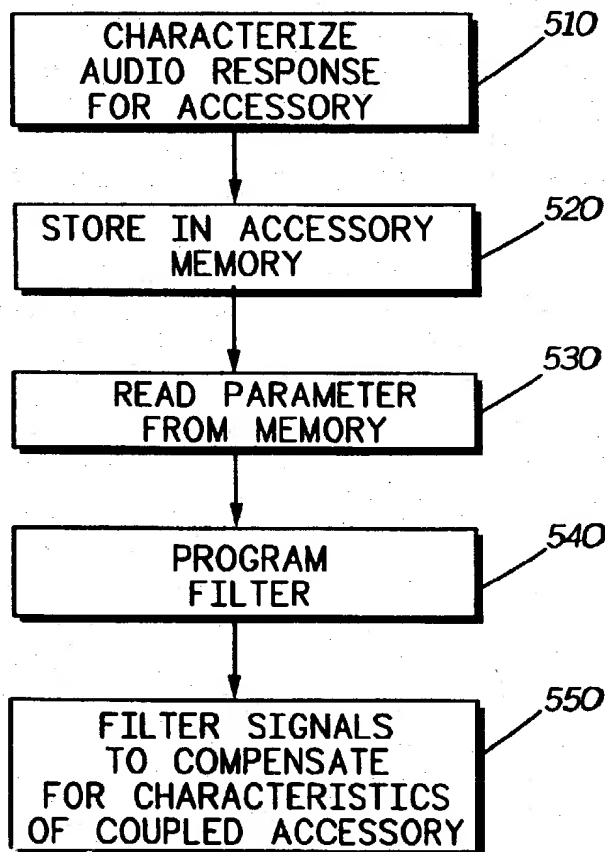


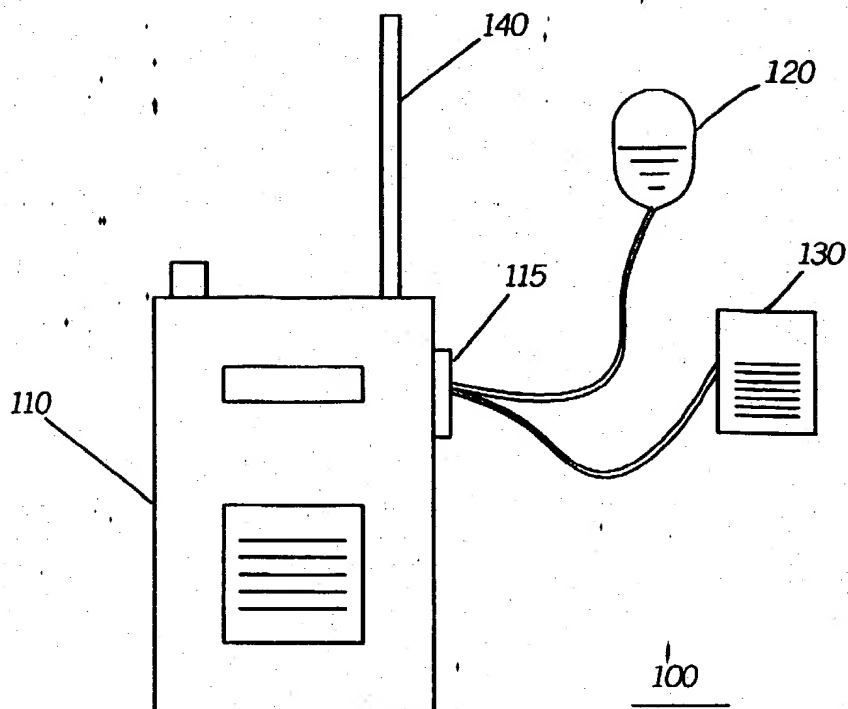
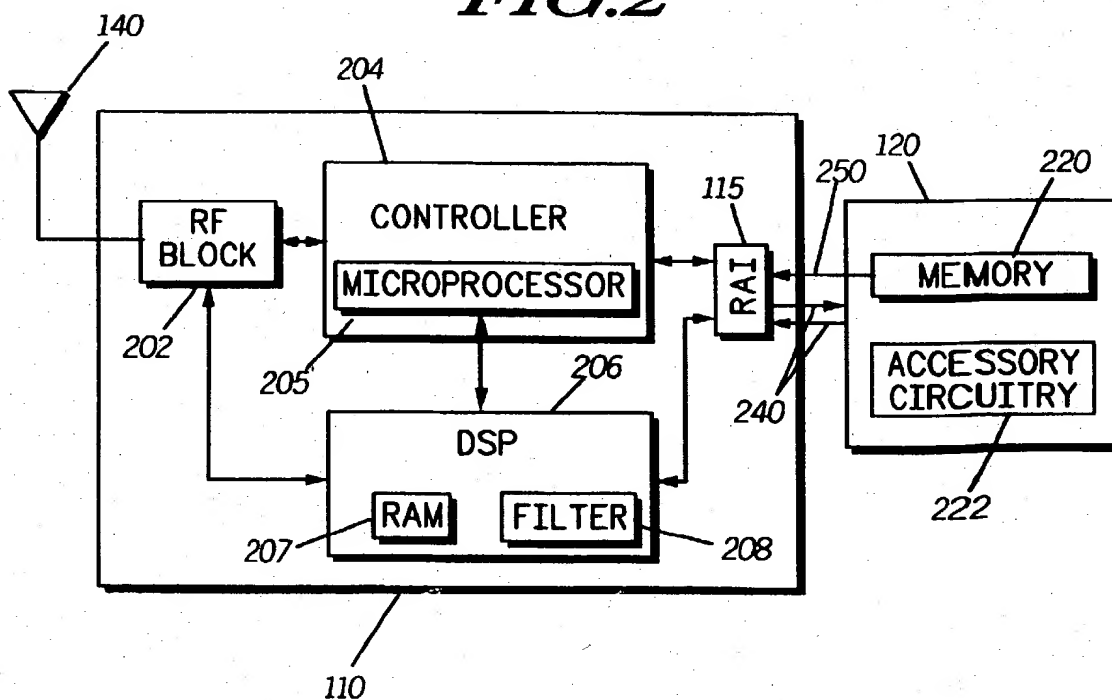
FIG. 1*FIG. 2*

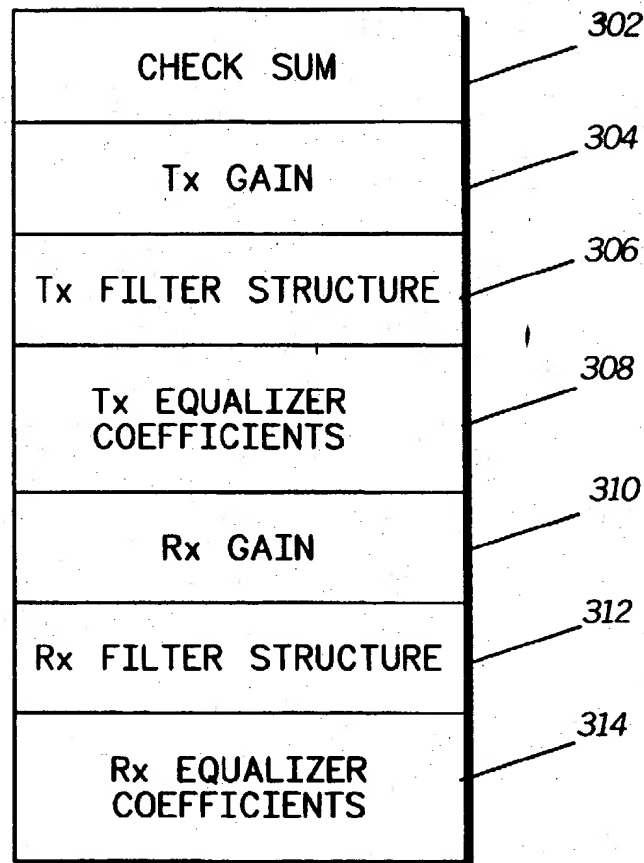
FIG. 3

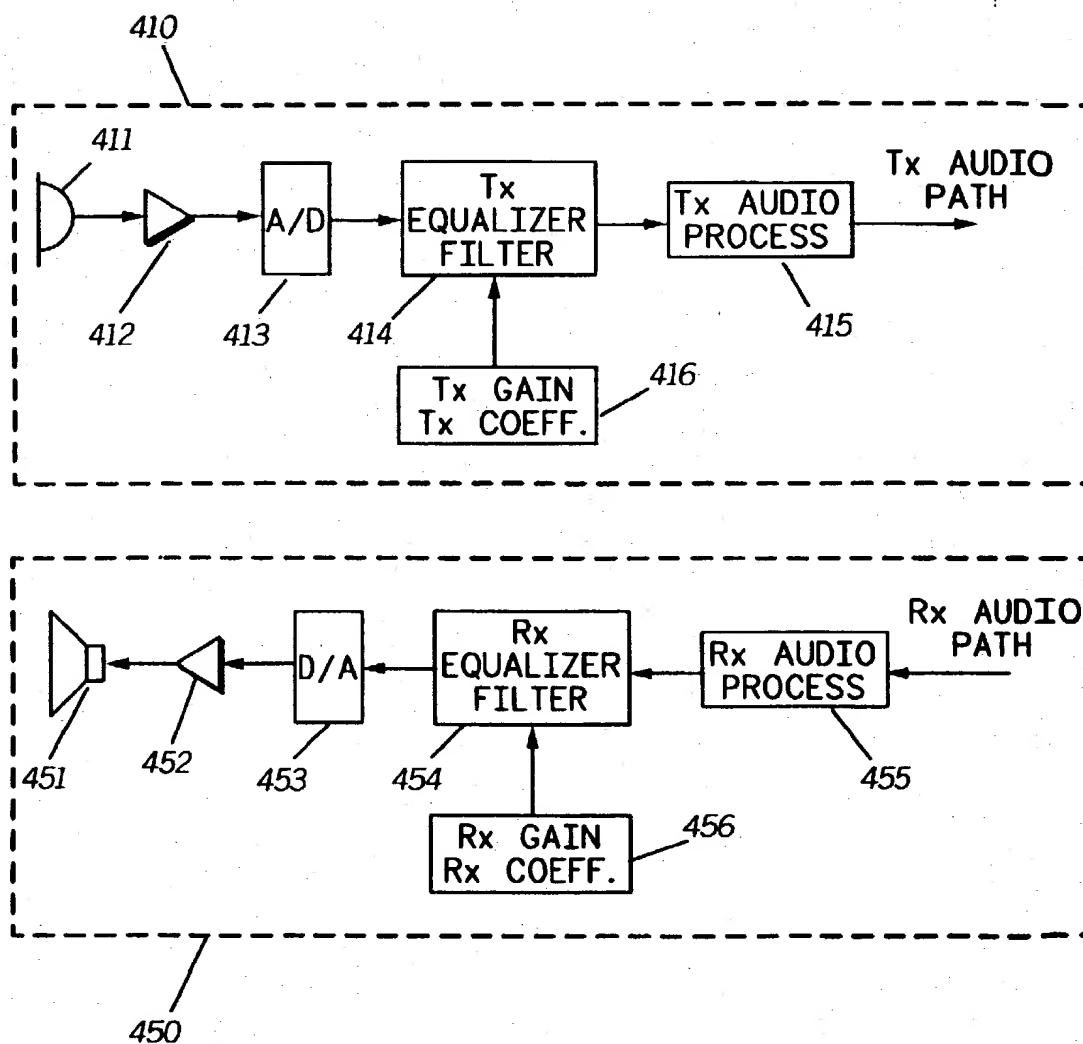
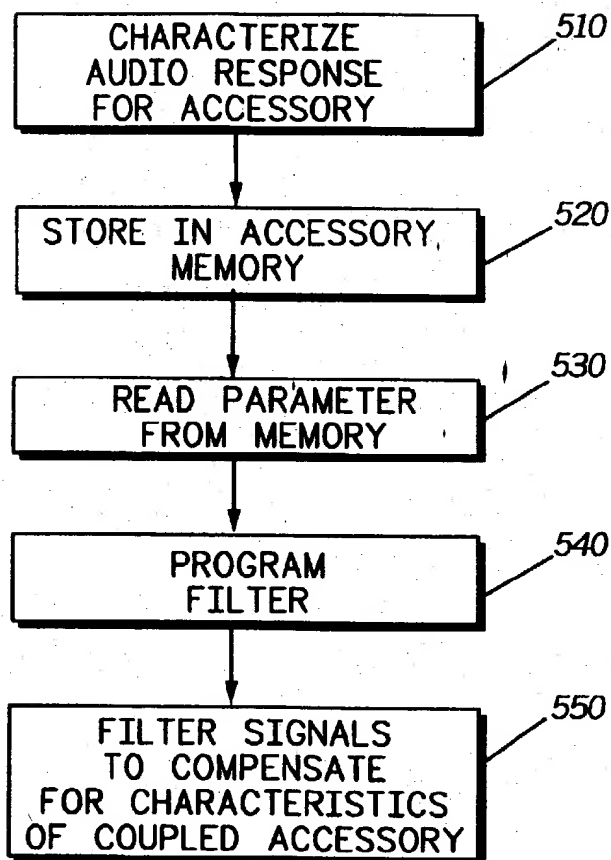
FIG. 4

FIG. 5

ELECTRONIC DEVICE WITH EQUALIZED AUDIO ACCESSORY AND METHOD FOR SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates in general to electronic devices with audio accessories.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many electronic devices, such as those used for radio communications, support accessory connections for various functions. For example, a radio communication device may include an accessory interface that allows connection for an external audio accessory such as a microphone, an external speaker, or the like. Audio accessories come in a variety of configurations and may be available from several vendors. Generally, specifications standards established for the audio accessories govern the impact of these accessories on internal audio signal lines of the electronic device.

In many cases, audio signal processing components within the electronic device are optimized to work with a selected number of audio accessories. However, because of manufacturing variations for audio accessories, and because of the potential for unanticipated combinations of simultaneously attached audio accessories, it is difficult to design audio signal processing components which will properly accommodate all such variations and combinations. Consequently, the coupling of certain audio accessories to the electronic device may yield an audio response that is unsuitable or undesirable for other signal processing. For example, a radio may use a speech coder that depends on audio signals having a flat response. When an audio accessory is coupled which distorts the audio response, the function of the speech coder may be adversely affected.

Generally, radio designers accommodate variations in audio signal paths through filters and other signal processing components employed in the design of a circuit. The provision of these additional components can add considerable time and expense to the design process, but yet does not usually provide a total solution because of the coupling of unanticipated accessories or combinations thereof. As a result, an electronic device that was designed to perform within certain specifications for audio signal processing may not continue to meet those specifications when certain audio accessories are coupled. It is desirable to provide a more flexible solution to accommodate various accessories which may be coupled to an electronic device in order to ensure consistent performance. Hence, a new approach to the accommodation of audio accessories is needed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified representation of a radio communication device having audio accessories interfaced thereto, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the radio communication device of FIG. 1, when coupled to an external audio accessory, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram describing memory contents of the audio accessory in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram highlighting audio signal processing within the radio communication device, in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of procedures for the equalization of signals associated with an audio accessory, in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

While the specification concludes with claims defining the features of the invention that are regarded as novel, it is believed that the invention will be better understood from a consideration of the following description in conjunction with the drawing figures, in which like reference numerals are carried forward.

Generally, the present invention provides a method for the equalization of audio signals associated with audio accessories coupled to an electronic device. Preferably, the audio response for the accessory device is characterized to determine one or more equalizer parameters. These equalizer parameters are stored within a preferably non-volatile memory within the audio accessory device. When the audio accessory device is coupled to the electronic device, the electronic device reads the equalizer parameters from the accessory memory and processes audio signals, such as those associated with the accessory device, with equalization based, at least in part, on the parameters stored within the audio accessory device.

FIG. 1 shows an electronic assembly 100, in accordance with the present invention. In the preferred embodiment, the electronic assembly 100 includes a two-way portable radio communication electronic device 110, that has communication circuitry for communicating over a radio frequency (RF) channel established via an antenna 140. The electronic device 110 has an accessory interface 115 which has two audio accessory devices 120, 130 coupled thereto. The audio accessory devices 120, 130 include a speaker microphone 120, and an external speaker 130. Both audio accessory devices 120, 130, are configured in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the radio communication device 110 with the speaker microphone 120 coupled thereto, in accordance with the present invention. The radio 110 includes, among other components, a radio frequency block 202, a controller 204, a digital signal processor (DSP) 206, and the radio accessory interface 115. The radio frequency block 202 includes communication circuitry for processing radio frequency signals that are received and sent via the antenna 140. The controller 204 preferably includes a microprocessor 205 that interacts with the digital signal processor 206 to process audio signals. The DSP 206 includes memory 207 in the form of random accessory memory (RAM), and a programmable filter 208 that processes audio signals. The filter 208 may be implemented within the DSP 206 via software and/or hardware components, using well known digital filter routines. The radio 110 operates under the direction of the controller 204.

The speaker microphone audio accessory 120 includes accessory circuitry 222 that implements the functions of the accessory, and a storage area or memory 220 that stores equalizer or equalization parameters corresponding to an audio response or impact characterization for the audio accessory. Preferably, the equalizer parameters stored in memory correspond to the potential impact that this accessory 120 has on the processing of audio signals within the radio 110. For example, in the preferred embodiment, the memory 220 stores information about gain and frequency equalization for the accessory. The memory 220 is non-volatile such that information stored therein is retained even when power is not applied to the accessory 120. The memory 220 is coupled to the radio accessory interface 115 via signal line 250 such that the parameters stored in the memory are accessible by the radio 110. Other signal lines

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240 provide audio signals between the radio 110 and the accessory 120. The radio accessory interface 115 is preferably a serial line with a protocol defined to assist in the transfer of information between the radio and accessory reliably. Information from the memory 220 is retrieved by the radio 110, when the accessory is coupled to the radio 110, and a derivation of the information is used to program the programmable filter 208 within the DSP 206.

Preferably, the DSP 206 is used to implement audio level adjusting and frequency shaping using data supplied from the accessory 120. RAM 207 is used to store information received from the accessory via the radio accessory interface 115. The information within the RAM 207 is used by the filter 208 to effect a particular audio compensation for signals associated with the accessory. For example, the DSP 206 may interface to the audio analog input and output stages within the radio, which are used to process signals from an accessory, to drive analog voice or data signal lines for the accessory.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the memory structure of the memory 220 of the accessory 120, in accordance with the present invention. The memory structure includes transmit and receive entries (or parameters) for gain, 304, 310; equalizer coefficients 308, 314; and filter structure 306, 312. The memory further includes a check sum 302 that is used to ensure data integrity within the memory 220. The check sum is calculated using commonly available routines.

The transmit and receive gain entries 304, 310 are scaling factors that adjust an audio path to a desired signal level, and are preferably frequency independent. The transmit/receive filter structure entry 306, 312, is an indicator for the type of digital filter structure which is to be used in implementing frequency shaping or equalization of the audio path. Various audio processing filters may be implemented within the DSP 206 and selected via the transmit/receiver filter structure 306, 312 entry. Such audio processing filters include an infinite impulse response (IIR) filter, a finite impulse response (FIR) filter, and a lattice filter, among others. The transmit/receive coefficients 308, 314 are preferably digital filter parameters used to effect desired characterization corresponding to the digital filter indicated by the transmit/receive filter structure 306, 312.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram highlighting signal processing for an input signal path 410 and an output signal path 450, in accordance with the present invention. Audio signals received, for example, from a microphone 411 via the attached audio accessory is amplified via an amplifier 412 and converted to digital signals via an analog to digital converter 413. The digital signals are routed to a programmable equalizer filter 414, which has been programmed with gain and equalizer coefficient parameters 416 derived from information retrieved from the audio accessory. The equalizer filter 414 corresponds to the programmable filter 208 described with respect to FIG. 2. The filtered digital audio signals are then processed via an audio processing block 415 and made available to other sections of the radio communication device 110 for processing.

Similarly, audio signals received by the radio communication device 110 is processed using audio processing circuitry 455. Audio processing of received signals may include voice decoding operations. The output of the audio processing circuitry 455 is filtered by a programmable filter 454, which has been programmed with gain and equalizer coefficient parameters 456 derived from information retrieved from the audio accessory. Once properly filtered according to the equalizer parameters derived from the audio

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accessory, the signals are converted to analog, via a digital to analog converter 453, amplified via amplifier 452, and sent to a speaker 451.

Thus, signals received from the audio accessory device 120 are processed according to equalizer parameters retrieved from the device and made available to the radio communication device 110 for further signal processing. Likewise, signals destined for the radio accessory device 120, such as for speaker 451, are first processed using the equalizer parameters derived from the audio accessory 120 that characterizes the speaker. Consequently, audio signals associated with the accessory device are appropriately processed.

Note, that the present invention also contemplates the combination of equalizer parameters retrieved from various attached accessory devices. As such, the most appropriate filter characteristic can be determined for application to the audio signals received from, or destined to, a particular audio accessory device. This combination of parameters may yield significantly improved performance for audio processing, when audio accessories from a variety of sources are combined.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of procedures 500 that summarize the method for equalizing audio accessory devices, in accordance with the present invention. The audio response for a particular accessory device is first characterized to determine equalization parameters, step 510. This may be accomplished by determining a reference audio response that corresponds to an ideal response for the accessory device. The audio accessory device is measured to determine an actual response which is compared with the referenced response to determine the equalizer parameters. In the preferred embodiment, a sample signal is applied across a frequency range defined for the audio accessory. Particular frequencies at which the audio device does not have a desired response are determined, and equalizer parameters are generated corresponding to the particular frequencies of the reference.

Once the accessory device is characterized, the equalizer parameters are stored in its non-volatile member, step 520. When the accessory is coupled to the electronic device, such as via the accessory interface, the electronic device reads the equalizer parameters from the audio accessory's memory, step 530. Subsequently, all audio signals associated with, or potentially impacted by, the coupled audio accessory device are preferably processed with equalization based, at least in part, on the equalizer parameters read from the accessory device, steps 540, 550. A programmable filter suitable for audio signals associated with the accessory device is programmed with the equalizer parameters and audio signals associated with, or impacted by, the accessory devices are filtered using the filter. Preferably, when multiple accessory devices that impact audio signal processing are coupled to the electronic device, equalizer parameters are read from their respective memories and combined to determined filter characteristics for the audio signals of the respective devices.

The present invention provides significant benefits over the prior art. For example, audio signal processing within a particular electronic device may be affected by characteristics of an attached accessory device. Such impact may be accommodated by a programming equalization parameters within the memory of the attached accessory device. An electronic device designer does not have to fully anticipate all combinations and variations of accessory devices that may be attached to the electronic device which may have an

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impact. Rather, certain adjustments can be made by accessing information stored within the attached accessory device. The present invention is equally applicable to accessory devices which do not process audio signals but which themselves may have an impact on the processing of audio signals within the attached electronic device. Such accessories may contain equalization parameters to be applied to the processing of audio signals within the electronic device.

While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it will be clear that the invention is not so limited. Numerous modifications, changes, variations, substitutions and equivalents will occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for providing equalization for detachable audio accessory devices, the method comprising the steps of:

simultaneously¹ coupling a plurality of detachable audio accessory devices to an electronic device through at least one interface connector, wherein each audio accessory device has a non-volatile memory programmed by:

characterizing audio response for the audio accessory device to determine at least one equalizer parameter; storing the at least one equalizer parameter within the non-volatile memory;

at the electronic device:

reading at least one equalizer parameter, via the at least one interface connector from the non-volatile memory of each of the plurality of detachable audio accessory devices; and

processing audio signals with equalization based at least in part on a combination of equalizer parameters wherein at least one of the equalizer parameters is obtained from each of the plurality of detachable audio accessory devices.

¹The terminology 'simultaneously' should not be misconstrued to mean, in the context recited, any requirement that the 'action of attaching' occur at the same time. The term, in context, is considered to merely require that the devices must be attached concurrently.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of characterizing audio response comprises the steps of:

determining a reference audio response that corresponds to an ideal response for the audio accessory device; measuring the audio accessory device to determine an actual response; and comparing the actual response with the reference audio response to determine the at least one equalizer parameter.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of characterizing audio response comprises the step of:

applying a sample signal across a frequency range defined for the audio accessory device; determining particular frequencies at which the audio accessory device does not have a desired response; and generating equalizer parameters corresponding to the particular frequencies.

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4. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of processing audio signals comprises the steps of:

programming a programmable filter within a digital signal processor with at least one equalizer parameter read from one of the plurality of detachable audio accessory devices; and

filtering the audio signals using the programmable filter.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the step of processing audio signals further comprises the step of applying the programmable filter when processing signals associated with one of the plurality of audio accessory devices.

6. A method, comprising the steps:

providing a first audio accessory device having a memory with at least one equalizer parameter stored therein that characterizes audio response for the first audio accessory device;

coupling the first audio accessory device to an electronic device;

at the electronic device:

reading a first equalizer parameter from the memory when the audio accessory device is coupled to the electronic device;

reading a second equalizer parameter from memory associated with a second audio accessory device simultaneously² coupled to the electronic device;

programming a programmable filter with a combination of the first and second equalizer parameters; and filtering audio signals associated with the audio accessory device using the programmable filter.

²See footnote 1.

7. An electronic assembly, comprising:

a plurality of audio accessory devices, each audio accessory device having a memory, the memory having at least one equalizer parameter stored therein, the at least one equalizer parameter characterizing audio response for the audio accessory device, and

an electronic device simultaneously³ interfaced to the plurality of audio accessory devices, the electronic device comprising a signal processor that includes a programmable filter;

wherein the filter is programmed based on a combination of equalizer parameters from the memories of the plurality of audio accessory devices, when the signal processor processes signals associated with at least one of the plurality of audio accessory devices.

³See footnote 1.

8. The electronic assembly of claim 7, wherein the signal processor comprises a digital signal processor.

9. The electronic assembly of claim 7, wherein the electronic device further comprises radio frequency communication circuitry.

10. The electronic assembly of claim 7, wherein the memory of at least one audio accessory device of the plurality of audio accessory devices has a parameter programmed therein that specifies a type of filter structure to be used in processing audio signals potentially impacted at least one by the audio accessory device.

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